I. Amendments to the Specification

Kindly replace the first full paragraph on page 8 with the following amended paragraph:

At the receiver of the subscriber station 32, the received signal is of the form "$D_1c_1+s_1+n$, $D_1c_2+s_2+n$, $D_1c_3+s_3+n$... $D_1c_i+s_i+n$" and a dot product operation 106 is performed on this result to obtain "$D_1(c_1c_1+c_2c_2+c_3c_3+ ... + c_ic_i) + (c_1s_1+c_2s_2+c_3s_3+ ... c_is_i) +n$", where the effect of noise n has lumped together and represented as a single value, n. As it is known that the values of the chips "c" can only be –1 or +1 and the values of primary synchronization chips "s" can only be –1 or +1, this result can be simplified to "4 $\underline{i}D1 + (c_1s_1+c_2s_2+c_3s_3+...c_is_i) + n$". In conventional communication systems, an estimate is then performed at the receiver by a suitable means, a viterbi decoder for example, on this result to determine the value of D_1. The process repeats for the next bit, D_2, of the desired signal.

Kindly replace the last full paragraph on page 11 with the following amended paragraph:

If next-best base station 24c is received at a power level greater than the pre-defined minimum, the subscriber station 32_1 determines the slot and frame timing and the power levels of the transmissions from next-best base station 24c, using the same techniques as before, and subtracts the PSCH and SSCH of next-best base station 24c in a manner similar to that described above. Specifically, subscriber station 32_1 will receive a signal "4 $\underline{i}D1 +$ $(c_{11}sp_{11}+c_{12}sp_{12}+c_{13}sp_{13}+...c_{1i}sp_{1i}) + (c_{11}ss_{11}+c_{12}ss_{12}+c_{13}ss_{13}+...c_{1i}ss_{1i}) +$

$(c_{21}sp_{21}+c_{22}sp_{22}+c_{23}sp_{23}+...c_{2i}sp_{2i}) + (c_{21}ss_{21}+c_{22}ss_{22}+c_{23}ss_{23}+...c_{2i}ss_{2i}) + n$", where c_{1i}, sp_{1i} and ss_{1i} are the chip, primary and secondary synch signals of the base station 24a and c_{2i}, sp_{2i} and ss_{2i} are the chip, primary and secondary synch signals of next-best base station 24c. A dot product is performed on this received signal and the terms "$(c_{11}sp_{11}+c_{12}sp_{12}+c_{13}sp_{13}+...c_{1i}sp_{1i})$", "$(c_{11}ss_{11}+c_{12}ss_{12}+c_{13}ss_{13}+...c_{1i}ss_{1i})$", "$(c_{21}sp_{21}+c_{22}sp_{22}+c_{23}sp_{23}+...c_{2i}sp_{2i})$" and "$(c_{21}ss_{21}+c_{22}ss_{22}+c_{23}ss_{23}+...c_{2i}ss_{2i})$" are subtracted to obtain $4\,\underline{i}D_1 + n$, from which the desired signal D_1 can be determined. Similar operations can be performed for other multiple access systems, such as IS-95 or other wireless systems.